

40
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

10TH JANUARY, 1856.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

Printers to the Queen.

1856.



LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1856.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Bailie Andrew Galbraith,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Mackinlay,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" Andrew Johnston,		
" John Stewart,	}	from Trades' House.
" George Thomson,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Jamieson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Daniel Forbes,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" Robert Findlay,	}	from General Body of Contributors,
" David Hope,		
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,		
Dr. John M. Pagan,	}	<i>ex-officiis.</i>
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Aitken.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope.	Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Dr. Pagan.
Bailie Galbraith.	" Fleming.
" Hannan.	Mr. Johnston.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" Forbes.
Rev. Dr. Jamieson.	" Stewart.
Dr. M'Farlane.	" Thomson.
" Anderson.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D. AND ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer,

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,

REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their Forty-second Annual Report, beg leave to lay before their Constituents and the Public, the following epitome of the state of the Institution for 1855:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
According to the Records, there remained			
in the Asylum on the 1st January 1855,	223	201	424
And there were admitted since,.....	117	84	201
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Making a Total of	340	285	625
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Of these numbers there were—			
Dismissed unfit, ...	1	0	1
Dismissed cured, ...	34	35	69
Dismissed relieved, ...	70	36	106
Died, ...	17	20	37
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total, ...	122	91	213
Remaining on the 31st December 1855, ...	218	194	412
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total treated, ...	340	285	625
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average daily number, ...	214	191	405
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Directors have first to notice that there have been fewer Pauper Patients in the House this last year than in many previous years. A great many, in fact nearly all those marked "Dismissed relieved," were removed by the Parochial Boards of the Parishes to which they belonged, for the purpose of being kept in wards or rooms set apart for Lunatics in poorhouses, or to private asylums in the vicinity of Edinburgh or elsewhere, it being alleged that they are kept in these at a cheaper rate than is charged by this Institution.

At the beginning of 1854, there was a considerable number of the Patients in the East House affected with bowel complaints, of different degrees of severity; while the cholera, which was raging in the vicinity, and very prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, was hourly expected to make its appearance within its walls. The first quarter of the year 1855 presented, in this respect, a remarkable contrast to the same period of 1854. Excepting a few cases of influenza, and some of a peculiar character which will be hereafter noticed, there was not more disease than is to be found among the same number of human beings in the City of Glasgow; much less, if we consider the state of their nervous system, the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, and the inclement season of the year. The succeeding quarters were equally healthy, and on the last day of the year there were few cases which, so far as their bodily health was concerned, required uncommon expense, attention, and care. The Directors will not now allude to the extraordinary expenses of the year 1854, which augmented the amount of their debt, and were incurred solely for the benefit of the lower classes of Patients, to keep them if possible free from the attacks

of the pestilence while it continued; but they think it right to state here, that a few of the Patients who remained in the House at the beginning of the year were, for a considerable time, in such a state of health, either bodily or mental, that they required to be tended and nursed both by night and by day. There were often one, occasionally two, three, or four attendants sitting up all night—rendering, of course, a greater number necessary, and entailing an extra expense, in the shape of additional wages and allowances; and also, they think it proper to add, that some of the Patients admitted, such as those who had injured themselves in attempting to commit suicide or other violent acts, the paralytic, the sick, the destructive, and uncleanly, required extraordinary watching, with a variety of extras suited to each individual case; and under the enlightened system adopted for their cure and comfort, it must be said, that by nearly all those the Institution suffered more or less pecuniary loss, which, now that everything is so dear, has certainly increased the debt to a considerable amount. But, notwithstanding that this Institution is wholly unendowed and so much encumbered, the Directors do not forget that it is a public Asylum, and that none of its Patients, however broken down by disease and the misfortunes of the world, are allowed to want for anything likely to contribute to their welfare, no matter what may be the cost. And as all are liable to be mentally afflicted, may not the Directors be permitted to ask and confidently hope for additional Subscriptions and Legacies to its funds? From what they themselves know of the Institution, they are persuaded that where there is the ability to give, there would also be the will to do so, if the true state of its affairs were known to this wealthy Com-

munity. They can with confidence refer to those high in authority who periodically visit the Asylum, to the former Directors, and also to the Reports on the state of the House, for satisfactory evidence of its past usefulness.

The Directors will now briefly allude to the general treatment of the Patients; and in doing so they express their approval of the practice of permitting a certain number of them to go into the City, occasionally either to worship in their own churches, to visit the M'Lellan Galleries and other exhibitions, or to attend concerts; to walk considerable distances into the country; and to go to the coast during the season. Moreover, they hope that the healthful exercise of the Bowling-green and Billiard-room, and the working of the Printing-press, which have contributed so much to relieve the troubled mind, will continue to be encouraged as before. It may be here mentioned, that in the beginning of the year, a few of the gentlemen Patients spontaneously revived the periodical called the *Gartnavel Gazette*, the writing and printing connected with which, and other papers, were done entirely by themselves. They deserve the whole of the credit, and it is right they should get it. Many of the articles showed that their authors were possessed of considerable abilities, which it is hoped may yet yield a more substantial reward. A few of the same class of Patients have founded, and are far advanced with the making of a new Curling-pond, situated near to the lately taken-in field, adjacent to the old quarry, which will afford a new source of amusement to the Patients, at a season of the year when it is so desirable that they should have sufficient bodily exercise. The road from the Workshops to the west boundary paling has been finished. And all this work has benefited them much. The car-

riages for the higher classes have been in requisition daily as before. A good many of the Pauper Patients, both males and females, were as usual employed at outdoor labour, to the great benefit of their health, and much to their own satisfaction. The whole of the earth and clay, taken out of the old Airing-court to permit the erection of the new Tank, was removed by them, and placed on the field south of the Bleaching-green, in time for the spring sowing; and a great part of the work on the Farm, and in the Garden also, was done by them, under the vigilant and careful eye of Mr. DUTHIE, the head Gardener.

And now, as allusion has been made to the Farm, the Directors will here submit a statement of its Produce in 1855. Thirteen acres were sown with eleven bolls of oats, which yielded one hundred and sixteen bolls, and sixty-one of these have already been thrashed out by the Patients. Seven acres in hay returned fifteen hundred stones, of which five hundred and thirty have been sold at a high price, exclusive of £16 received for the second cut of the ground. Part of nine acres into which seven bushels of beans were sown, returned about twenty-three bolls. Seven bushels of barley sown returned about eleven bolls. Already, from the crop of yellow turnips there has been sold upwards of sixty-three tons; and two acres of Swedish turnips are about to be disposed of to the best advantage. The four bolls of wheat sown into five acres yielded fifty-nine and a-half bolls, for which the Treasurer received £86. The Garden has also been much more productive than usual; and the fruit is every year increasing in quantity as well as in quality. A roller, which was much wanted, has been provided. Every field has been thoroughly cleaned, and several

drains have been put down in the grounds in front of the West House. More of the latter are yet required, and will be made as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Directors need scarcely say, that in so large an Establishment, many of whose inmates are afflicted with a strong propensity to injure and destroy everything within their reach, it is evident that the annual expense of Repairs alone must be very considerable. With whatever forethought such a House may have been at first planned, the lapse of a few years always suggests many Alterations highly desirable for the comfort of its inmates; and these Repairs and Alterations have all been executed, as usual, under the experienced superintendence of Mr. WATSON, the Master of Works. In his department, then, it is necessary to state that there was a considerable outlay last year, although not so much as in former years, from the cause already alluded to. In the East House, two dormitories have been divided by wooden partitions into six single bed-rooms, and in one of them a fire-place has been erected, the plastered walls being at same time lined to about seven feet from the ground. The Infirmary for the Females has been removed to a dormitory adjoining these rooms, which has also been lined in a similar manner, and is very comfortable for the invalids who occupy it. The old Infirmary has been converted into four separate apartments. Besides these, a great many parts of the House have been lined to the same height. In the East Gallery for Males, No. 10, an apartment was giving way in consequence of dry rot, and required to be totally renewed. While this has been done, it has also been enlarged. The floor has been laid with Arbroath pavement, the walls plastered with Keane's cement, and the whole completed in the most approved

and substantial manner. Another padded room has been fitted up; and many other alterations, too minute to be noticed in this Report, have been made; all the ordinary repairs of the Establishment being effected by the workmen who are the servants of the House, assisted by a few of the Patients. The improvements made on the new boiler have been quite successful in enabling it to do the whole of the work required of it in the East House. The furnace was enlarged and connected to one of Auld's self-acting damper apparatuses and steam-regulating valves, for supplying the kitchen with low-pressed steam for cooking. The whitewashing and painting have alone cost about £300; and, to do the Institution and the Patients full justice, it is probable that the same process would require to be repeated every year.

The Committee may be said to review the state of the Store weekly. The names of the articles required for the House are written in books kept for the purpose, and submitted to the Members every Tuesday for their approval and order. On considering the state of this department, the Committee ordered a neutral party from Glasgow to go out to Gartnavel quarterly, and take stock of all the goods in hand, comparing it with the balance of the Steward's and Storekeeper's books. And this has been done regularly since.

The attention of the Committee had also, for some time, been directed to the subject of the admission of Medical Students to go round the Wards of the Asylum, and see the practice of the House, under the direction of the Physician-Superintendent.

At the last Quarterly Court, Dr. ANDERSON, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor PAGAN, and the Weekly Committee, with Dr.

MACKINTOSH, all of them being Directors, were appointed to consider this subject, with full powers to grant the necessary permission, if they should come to the conclusion that it was advisable to do so. These gentlemen held several meetings, inquired into the practice of similar Institutions, and also had under their consideration the propriety of having a course of Lectures delivered to the Students, in case they should be admitted. They were unanimously of opinion, that it was highly expedient that facilities should be afforded to the Medical Students of Glasgow, of acquiring a knowledge of the various forms of insanity and their treatment; and agreed, under certain restrictions calculated to prevent undue excitement, that a limited number should be admitted to see the Patients and the practice of the East House, as dictated by the Physician-Superintendent, who had agreed to give a course of Lectures; but on no account were they to be admitted to see the Patients in the West House. This decision of the Directors has been advertised in the usual way in the Infirmary, through the courtesy of Mr. ROBERT LAMOND and the Managers of that Institution; and rules have been framed accordingly, for the guidance of all concerned.

The Directors have now to acknowledge a donation, which it has been very agreeable to them to receive. Dr. J. G. FLEMING, Surgeon to the Institution, has handsomely presented to it a beautiful Portrait of his relative, the late Dr. JOHN BALMANNO, who for so long a period performed, in the most able manner, the duties of Physician to the old Asylum. Dr. BALMANNO, who was eminent in his profession, and especially in the department to which he paid such marked attention, held the office from 1818 to 1840, the year of his decease. He was the

second who held it. His predecessor was the justly celebrated Dr. ROBERT CLEGHORN, whose Portrait, by Sir HENRY RAEBURN, the gift of the late Mr. SMITH of Jordanhill, has long adorned the walls of the Board-room of the Directors. Dr. BALMANNO'S Portrait has been placed in the same apartment.

The Directors will now briefly allude to a change which has taken place in the Medical Staff of the Institution, and also to the removal of a humble individual, who occupied a trustworthy situation in the House. About the middle of the year, Dr. ROBERT KIRKWOOD, one of the Medical Assistants, resigned his office, in order to begin the practice of his profession in connection with Dr. CAMPBELL, of Largs, previous to walking the hospitals of Paris. Dr. KIRKWOOD conducted himself with great propriety; he was an able and indefatigable officer, and generally beloved. His knowledge was great; and his talents, which were of no mean order, were devoted to the best interests of the Institution. His place has been supplied by Dr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a gentleman who passed his College examinations with honours. He was highly recommended, and his conduct hitherto has fully borne out the testimonials of his friends.

The other change alluded to was caused by the death of MARGARET M'CALLUM, who had been for many years in the service of the Directors in the capacity of Attendant. What has seldom or never occurred to one of the servants, she died *in* the House. She was a most generous, unselfish, forbearing person, always performing her duty in a praiseworthy manner. She was exceedingly beloved by the Patients. There was nothing that she would not and did not do for them. Many at a distance whom she benefited and blessed, when they come to read this

tribute to her Christian worth, will not be slow to acknowledge its justice. To the servants who remain, the Directors would say, "Go and do likewise."

The Sheriffs made their customary visits, according to the Statute, accompanied by two Fellows of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. They made the usual inquiries into the cases; and although the Patients have the freest access to them by letter, by petition, or otherwise, in their absence, and which is nothing but their right, yet some of them generally present their papers in person, and advocate their cause to the best of their ability.

And now the Directors will notice the visits, during the year, of a distinguished American lady, Miss DIX, whose philanthropic labours on the other side of the Atlantic, have produced a profound sensation in the minds of her countrymen. So much is this the case, that when she travels in the States, no railway or steam-boat company will take any fare from her. She is looked up to as the Mrs. FRY of the New World. By her own exertions she has so stimulated many leading men in her own country, that no fewer than three or four Asylums for Lunatics have been erected there as the direct consequence of her untiring energy. In making a tour in Europe, she came to England, and thence to Scotland; visiting, *con amore*, the different Asylums in her way, both public and private. Her introductions to persons in Britain were of the highest order. When she came to Gartnavel, she was instantly made perfectly welcome to see all over the Glasgow Asylum, as a matter of course. But into some of the private Asylums, kept for Pauper Lunatics, near Edinburgh, she was not permitted to enter. She then appealed to those in authority, and finally in person to the Members of the Government in

London. The result was that, shortly afterwards, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Messrs. CAMPBELL and GASKELL, long and now in the English Lunacy Commission, and Mr. Sheriff MONTEITH, with Dr. COXE of Edinburgh, as Her Commissioners, to examine into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Scotland, public and private, and also to inquire into the state of the law of lunacy. These gentlemen accordingly visited this Institution, and afterwards summoned the Physician-Superintendent to Edinburgh, to give evidence before them, which he did, on a variety of topics connected with the treatment of the insane and the law of lunacy. At their request, also, the Secretary of the Asylum furnished them with certain information in answer to their printed queries and returns. It is understood that they are to report the result of their observation and experience to the Home Secretary without delay. What the result of this may be, it is not for the Directors to say. But in any and every case the Directors know, that our Members of Parliament, both for the County and City, as well as Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P. one of the Asylum Directors, will take care that the interests of the Glasgow Institution do not suffer from any change which may be contemplated in the laws affecting the chartered and public Asylums of this kingdom.

The Directors, in several of their former Annual Reports, have endeavoured to pay a just tribute to the merit of the Physician-Superintendent; and they cannot omit expressing, in the present Report, their entire satisfaction with the persevering zeal and exertions of Dr. MACKINTOSH, in the discharge of all the difficult duties of his very important and laborious office, by which, during the past year, he has again well entitled himself to the cordial thanks of the Directors.

The Directors also present their best thanks to the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied exertions to promote the prosperity of the Institution. There never has passed a week without a quorum being assembled for the despatch of business. And it may truly be said that much of the burden of the House rests upon them.

Finally, the Directors thank the House Visitors, likewise the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other Officers and Servants, for their services during the bypast year.

A C C O U N T
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1855.

CHARGE.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last year's Account, ...	£8	3	11
Executors of Miss Elizabeth Allan, half of her Legacy of } £50, ... }	25	0	0
BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1855, ...	£12,419	3	1
" of Arrears, per last Account, ...	684	16	6
	13,103	19	7
Advances for Patients in 1854, recovered in 1855, ...	454	11	4
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold, ...	409	13	4
Received on account of Outlays for Patients, ...	265	15	6
Interest on Deposit Account with Union Bank, ...	6	19	6
	£14,274	3	2

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat, ...	£2,335	11	7
Meal, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.	521	17	8
Flour, and Bakers' Wages, ...	1,141	14	0
Groceries, ...	489	18	1
Milk, ...	273	14	1
Butter and Cheese, ...	266	8	4
Potatoes, ...	92	1	0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry, ...	189	15	6
Medicines, ...	51	0	2

Carried forward, ... £5,362 0 5

<i>Brought forward</i> ,....	£5,362	0	5	
Coal and Coke,.....	673	12	8	
Gas-light and Candles,.....	188	1	3	
Soap and Soda,.....	177	6	11	
Water-Rent,.....	190	12	2	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	457	14	8	
Fruit and Vegetables,.....	18	8	10	
				£7,067 16 11

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct Fees received,.....	275	2	0	
				£224 18 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistants,.....	161	17	2	
Chaplain,.....	60	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0	
Steward,.....	110	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	29	8	0	
				986 3 2
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,....				1,465 18 6

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£486	1	10	
Painting and Paper-Hanging,.....	447	16	3	
Timber,.....	147	12	3	
Stakes,.....	95	6	8	
Ironmongery and Iron-Castings,.....	46	10	9	
Plumber's Materials, &c.....	38	8	5	
Oils, Colours, and White-Lead,.....	29	13	5	
Miscellaneous,.....	104	11	2	
				1,396 0 9
Furniture,.....				745 18 1
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December } 1855, yet to be recovered,..... }				453 15 9
Expended on Garden,.....				147 7 4
" on Farm,.....				170 2 10
Outlay for additional Tank,.....				76 7 0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income Tax, Poor-Rates, &c. £272	17	7	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	81	15	7
Printing and Advertising,.....	51	8	7
Postages and Incidents,.....	44	6	1
<i>Carried forward</i> ,....	£450	7	10
			£12,509 10 4

<i>Brought forward</i> ,....	£450	7	10	£12,509	10	4
Insurance,.....	39	3	8			
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	37	4	3			
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } Town,..... }	7	15	0			
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stir- } ling's Library,..... }	7	7	0			
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,	5	0	0			
For taking charge of Parcels in Town,.....	15	0	0			
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	24	14	0			
Law Expense,.....	38	17	11			
Price of a Horse,.....	42	0	0			
For Licence to use Boiler Patent,.....	35	0	0			
Miscellaneous,.....	13	8	9			
				715	18	5
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,.....				823	7	0
LODGED IN BANKS, viz.						
In National Bank,.....	£180	0	0			
" Union Bank,.....	90	0	0			
				270	0	0
				£14,318	15	9
Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,.....	£14,318	15	9			
" of CHARGE,.....	14,274	3	2			
Balance due to the Treasurer,.....	£44	12	7			

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report, ..	£975	16	2	
Deduct, recovered in 1855, ...	684	16	6	
	£290	19	8	
Arrears of Board for 1855, ...	941	10	8	
				£1,232 10 4
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered, ...	453	15	9	
Price of Ground, ...	10,185	0	0	
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds, ...	61,229	12	0	
Original Cost of New Furniture, ...	5,018	2	2	
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account, ...	7	11	5	
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account, ..	180	0	0	
Union Bank, ...	90	0	9	
				£78,396 11 8

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account, ...	£22,500	0	0
Union Bank, ".....	15,000	0	0
National Bank, on Interest Account,.....	1,171	10	0
Due on open Accounts,..	1,808	4	1
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account, ...	44	12	7
	£40,524	6	8
 Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£78,396	11	8
" of DEBTS,.....	40,524	6	8
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£37,872	5	0

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
For 1855.

FROM the Tables, &c., ably drawn up by Doctors FERGUSSON and ROBERTSON, it will be found that the Admissions this year were 201, or forty fewer than last year. The Dismissions were, cured, 69; relieved, 106, many of whom might have been perfectly cured had they been permitted to remain in the Asylum for some time longer. The Deaths were 37, being 25 fewer than last year; leaving 412 as the total number of both sexes remaining in the Institution on the 31st day of December last.

ADMISSIONS.—The reason why fewer Pauper Patients were admitted this year has already been given in the Directors' Report preceding this one.

It is not necessary to allude to the Voluntary Patients, farther than to state that, with one exception, they had been in this Asylum before, and finding themselves becoming ill again, they forthwith returned, from a great

distance, and alone, demanding admittance, which was of course granted.

Among the recent admissions, was a gentleman whom we found to be unfit to be confined, and whom I at once dismissed. There did not seem to be any improper object in sending him here, nor any one to blame. It seems altogether to have arisen from an anxious desire for the person's welfare, and an erroneous opinion as to the nature of his complaint.

CAUSES.—The Statistics down to "Causes" do not call for any particular remark here. From observations extending over several years, it does not appear that the season of the year exercises any well-marked influence in producing Insanity; our experience here is therefore rather against the common belief, that it occurs more frequently in summer than in winter. Indeed, the ratio of admissions during equal periods of time at different seasons of the year, affords no good or reliable criterion, for Patients are rarely brought hither as soon as they become ill.

The observation of Dr. HUBERTS of Copenhagen, that Insanity is more prevalent in the northern than in the southern divisions of Denmark, also may be noticed as rather adverse to the generally received opinion. Opposed also to the common opinion is another curious circumstance, noticed by various writers, that in those countries where Idiocy and Cretinism prevail, these diseases are found occurring more frequently on the northern than on the southern slopes of the mountains.*

* It will be observed that six cases under the head of "Congenital" as the cause have been admitted this year; but at present there is no imbecile Patient in the House under eighteen years of age. As defective children in Scotland until the year before last had no Asylum exclusively for them-

Although ill health is not often assigned by relatives and friends as a cause of derangement, it cannot be doubted that it frequently acts, if not as an exciting at all events as a powerful predisposing cause. Cases in which the attack of Insanity is sudden in its outset, are rare in comparison with those in which it is gradual and insidious, and in which it is associated with, if not indeed actually dependent upon, disorder, more or less extensive, of the general health.

While more extended experience confirms the certainty of what is already but too certain—the derivation from one generation to another, of the tendency to Insanity, like some other diseases, it ought ever to be remembered that this, which is so often assigned as the cause, is not always so, but only renders the individual less able to withstand the ordinary exciting causes of mental derangement. The important influence which this ought to exercise in the training and habits of members of families so nervously afflicted, must be apparent to every one even at first sight. The same remark applies also to those who have suffered from previous attacks of this disorder.

selves, they were necessarily kept at home, objects of great solicitude and care; or in Poorhouses, or farmed out, where they had no treatment, or none of a skilful kind to develop the latent faculties of their minds. Seldom, indeed, have they been sent to Lunatic Asylums, and certainly not till they were pretty far advanced in life, without hope of cure, and had become either violent or unmanageable. From the last Census Tables, it is calculated that one in a thousand of the population are born in a state of idiocy or mental imbecility. To do any good to such helpless children they should be placed under systematic treatment very early in life—say just after they have completed their fifth or sixth year, and in an Idiot Asylum. I have seen great benefit derived from such treatment in this country and elsewhere; and I have no doubt if there were such an Institution erected in Glasgow, as the one founded and supported by the unwearied benevolence of Sir John and the Lady Jane Ogilvy, near Dundee, or the one just opened in Edinburgh, much good might be done in it.

I shall pass over the cause, “Masturbation,” by merely remarking, from what I see in private life, as well as from what comes under my own observation here, that, in my opinion, this disease or vice is far more common than is generally admitted, and that it is not confined to the male sex alone. I see the lamentable consequences of it every day; and I think it would be well for the community, if young persons, at a certain and dangerous period of life, were properly instructed as to their future welfare on this point, so as to become such a “law unto themselves” as would enable them to resist passion, and shun a degrading habit which too often destroys the nervous system, and leads down to the chambers of death. It is not uncommon for this class to fall into the hands of advertising impostors, by whom they are well fleeced before they become quite imbecile and their case utterly hopeless.

In the Twentieth Report, for 1833, a Table was given by the late Dr. BALMANNO, of the number admitted under the head of “Intemperance or Drunkenness.” In this Report the Table is continued to the end of 1855. Intemperance in alcoholic agents, as is well known, always occurs less frequently in the female than in the male sex. From the Table alluded to, it appears that the highest per centage of these cases on the total Admissions occurs in 1846—the year remarkable for what has been called “the Railway Mania.” It should be observed, however, that the same Patient is often admitted from this cause, so that though there may be a new case, the party is the same; and intemperance may be really the effect and not the cause, although reported to be so. In many the desire for stimulants seems to occur in uncontrollable paroxysms. Such cases often have a craving desire also

for opium, tobacco, and snuff. May not this morbid feeling arise from some chemical want in the nervous system?

SUICIDE.—Twenty-eight Patients were admitted, in whom a suicidal tendency manifested itself; of these, ten were males and eighteen were females. Of the former, four threatened, and six attempted, to destroy themselves before admission; and of the latter, eleven threatened, and seven attempted, to commit suicide. Of the attempts, seven made wounds in their throats, two attempted to poison themselves, two tried strangulation, one tried to drown himself, and another to starve herself. A large proportion of the females especially, were cases of Melancholia. The delusions generally showed that they had no hope, despaired of salvation, believing themselves to be the greatest criminals on earth. Most of this class complained of headaches, and also laboured under derangement of the digestive organs. One of the male Patients, who had injured his throat most severely, laying the larynx widely open, laboured under the idea that the Evil Spirit was continually pursuing him to destroy him; his peace of mind fled, his rest was denied him, and his fear having increased to an unbearable extent, he rushed to put a period to his existence, thinking by this means to escape from his tormenting fiend—and he had well nigh succeeded. He was a considerable time in the Asylum before his throat healed up. I shall not farther allude to the other cases under this head. It need not be said, that all these pitiable Patients require most uncommon watching and care, both by night and by day.

In consequence of the admission of several extraordi-

nary Puerperal cases, I subjoin a Table, showing the number of cases of Insanity, in which pregnancy, childbirth, or lactation was the assigned cause, since the year 1845:—

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE. TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,.....	164	10	6.
1846,.....	192	11	5.7
1850,.....	167	17	10.1
1851,.....	199	10	5.
1852,.....	119	11	9.2
1853,.....	125	11	8.
1854,.....	153	8	5.2
1855,.....	84	12	14.2

On examining the history of the twelve cases occurring in 1855, in which the mental disorder depended on puerperal causes, it is found that no less than ten displayed either a homicidal or suicidal disposition; very meagre histories were obtained of the other two, so that possibly a like disposition may have existed in them also. Two actually destroyed their children; one would have done so had she not been prevented; another injured her child severely; and two made violent attacks on their friends. Two attempted to commit suicide; and three threatened to do so. Seven of these cases arose from prolonged or undue lactation; the other five manifested symptoms of insanity within a few days after childbirth, one of those five occurring immediately after the operation of craniotomy had been performed. All the Patients, whose mental disorder arose from lactation, were very weak when admitted, some of them extremely so. One of the Patients who destroyed their children, was a stout healthy woman, 28 years of age. She destroyed her infant on the twelfth day after parturition. For

several days previously she had exhibited distinct symptoms of mental derangement. The act was committed under a clear delusion. She said that God Almighty had told her to destroy the baby, as, when the child grew up, it would become a serpent and eat her. On another occasion she said it was a serpent, and on being told to do so, she had destroyed it. She described in a graphic manner the way in which she had killed it: that she placed her left hand on the child's throat, her right hand on its legs, and then sat down on its body with the whole weight of her person; that it foamed at the mouth, and after a severe struggle died.

The other Patient who had committed infanticide, was a thin, delicate, nervous person, married before she was 18; she had suckled her fifth child for eight months before she had attained her 25th year. Three of her children had died. Her husband she believed to be unfaithful to her; he, a labouring man, had at no time great wages, and latterly they had become rather reduced in circumstances; her own health was far from what it should have been for her duties, and she had but a scanty supply of milk for her infant. These circumstances combined, acting on a highly susceptible nervous temperament, appear to have unhinged her mind. For a fortnight before admission, she had shown symptoms of Insanity. Previously remarked for her clean and tidy habits, she now became slovenly and careless about herself and her house. Naturally cheerful and contented, she became gloomy and querulous. About 7 a. m. of the day on which she was admitted into this Asylum, she got out of bed, and deliberately committed the deed in this way:—Taking her infant with her, she went into another room, away from her husband, locking the door to prevent

interruption. She then nearly severed the child's head from its body with a knife; and immediately afterwards she made a large gash in her own throat, opening the larynx. The dreadful act itself—possibly the sudden loss of blood which she sustained in attempting to commit suicide—a conception of the position in which she had placed herself—the presence of the officers of justice—and her removal from home,—all may have combined in restoring her to mental soundness; for, when admitted into this House about 7 o'clock of the same evening, and during her entire residence in it, a period of six days, no symptoms of insanity were observed.

A lady, also of a susceptible nervous temperament, had suckled six of a family. She had weaned her infant a few months before admission; but her system had not recovered from the drain it sustained during lactation. She was very weak, and began to complain of headach, chiefly over the vertex, especially in the early part of the day. Along with the headach, and apparently in some way connected with it, she became subject to an irresistible desire to destroy both herself and her children. She begged that knives, scissors, &c. might be removed from her presence; and that she might be placed without delay in a Lunatic Asylum, where alone she could be prevented from committing violence, and be properly treated. Tonics, a generous diet, exercise, especially in the open air, attention to the various bodily functions, opiates, and counter-irritation, formed the treatment under which, after a residence of about three months, she was dismissed well—a happy grateful woman; her dangerous delusions leaving her at the same time as the headach. If this Patient had been in poor circumstances, how different might have been the result! In many of

these cases, acts of violence seem just to be a question of time or opportunity.

DISMISSIONS.—Under the head of “Dismissions,” sixty-nine Patients have been dismissed cured, and restored to their homes and to society. It would be wrong, however, to estimate the value of this and similar Institutions solely by the number of cures. No doubt the restoration to soundness of mind is the greatest of all earthly blessings, and is the object most to be desired; but this, how desirable soever it may be, is not always possible, yet no inconsiderable amount of good may be done in mitigating the wretchedness and adding to the comfort and enjoyment of the hopelessly incurable. But it is not those only who are Patients who reap the benefit of such Institutions as this; their relations and friends also share in these, from being spared much painful suffering, and relieved from constant and harassing anxiety, watchfulness, and care. We have again to complain that many of the Patients dismissed “relieved,” were taken home by their friends or sureties prematurely, or transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, or to Private Asylums, before being allowed sufficient time for treatment here.

DEATHS.—The total number of Deaths this year is little more than the half of what occurred last year. Several Patients were brought in in dying circumstances; and this was especially the case with some of the females, among whom the deaths are more numerous than the males this year. In addition, a few of the old cases, including one aged lady who had been an inmate for about thirty years, are in the number.

H. C., one of the deaths, was admitted last year; her history is interesting. It was ascertained that she was an "unfortunate" woman, and that she had been no fewer than forty-two times in jail. Her offences were "drunken and disorderly conduct" and "violent assaults." She was undergoing a three months' imprisonment, when her mental derangement was noticed, although it is probable she had been insane for many years. Her chief delusions were that poison was introduced into her food, and that people were anxious to destroy her. She had been very weak and ailing for some time, and died suddenly. As she had been complaining of pain in her head, it had been blistered. An attendant was appointed to sit up with her during the night, to whom she gave an account of her past life, warning her at the same time, by her own example, of the danger of a departure from the paths of virtue. About an hour afterwards she took what the nurse described to be a fainting fit; and before she could be seen by the Medical Officer she was dead. On a *post mortem* examination, the skull was found to be uncommonly thick and dense, with the usual symptoms of a degenerated brain.

Mrs. M. died of apoplexy. She was a profound melancholic, and believed that her soul was everlastingly lost. She often abstained from food for long periods. One morning, while getting out of bed, she suddenly fell backwards insensible, and very soon became comatose. The left side of the body only was paralysed. She died about twelve hours after the seizure. On examination, a most extensive extravasation of blood was found in the substance of the left cerebral hemisphere, at the upper and anterior part, and also in the lateral ventricle of the same side. The arteries of the brain were unusually hard, and appeared to be the seat of a calcareous deposit.

Miss —— had been an inmate of the Asylum during the last fourteen years of her life. She was suicidal, and attempted to destroy herself in various ways, both before and after admission. She often abstained from food for days at a time, generally under the delusion that there was poison in it. For a fortnight at least before her death she was deeply jaundiced. On examination, it was found that a considerable part of the left lobe of the liver was firmly united with a portion of the wall of the upper part of the duodenum. The substance of the liver at this point and for some distance around, as well as the coats of the bowels, were converted into a hard cartilagenous structure, which had all the characteristics of hard cancer. The gall bladder was packed with gall stones, about twenty in all, many of which were of considerable size. The existence of the latter probably depended on the abstinence from food; for the bile, slowly secreted and not being required for digestion, would collect in the gall bladder and become inspissated, in which state gall stones are very readily formed.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The first quarter of the year exhibited nothing peculiar in the state of the Patients; and with the exception of a few cases of influenza, nothing occurred of sufficient importance to require special notice here. The other quarters passed off in a similar manner; and although a considerable part of the year was cold and trying to the Patients, many of whom were very deficient in the powers of life, yet their general health was comparatively good.

ACCIDENTS.—Notwithstanding all the care taken of the Patients, both by night and day, and at such great

expense, accidents do occasionally occur. A powerful female Patient, who is subject to epilepsy, had a fall during a seizure, and thereby sustained a fracture of both bones of the left leg. The management of such cases is frequently attended with considerable difficulty. When the fracture is put up in the ordinary way, with splints and a roller, it is very apt to be disturbed by each recurring fit, or to be interfered with by the Patient, who, probably, at all times irritable, is now doubly so, and frets at and endeavours to remove the dressings. These difficulties, however, were all got over by employing splints made of gutta percha, and a roller of the same material, so as to form an unyielding case, which did not permit of any displacement during a seizure, and could not be disturbed by any voluntary efforts of the Patient. Not a single untoward circumstance occurred, and the limb, after union was completed, was perfect both in form and length. This is not the only instance in which I have derived decided advantage from the use of gutta percha. In connection with this case it affords me great pleasure to say, that my late talented Assistant, Dr. KIRKWOOD, deserves all the credit for conducting it to a successful termination.

Another accident, which might have been of a serious character, occurred also in the East House. A male Pauper Patient, who appeared to be greatly improved, from a sudden and most ungovernable impulse, attempted to commit suicide, and he would have certainly succeeded, had not powerful assistance to prevent him been near at hand. As it was, fortunately, the wound was not of a serious description, and therefore it soon healed up.

In consequence of the exposed state of the ground around the Institution, the great liberty given to the Pa-

tients, and other circumstances, several escapes occurred during the year, as usual; but they were all speedily recovered and brought back without injury to themselves or others.

TREATMENT.—I shall now briefly allude to the Treatment, which, of course, is individualised as much as possible. Many of the Patients continue to get a great deal of liberty, within and without the gates, in carriages or on foot, and have the same exercises and amusements as formerly. I allowed one gentleman to go to his own church in town at the Autumn Communion and take the sacrament there, his minister and session kindly facilitating. It had a soothing effect. He went alone. A few go out on the Sabbath to attend at their own places of worship; and one of them, a licentiate, acted with acceptance as chaplain for one Sunday, in the temporary absence of the incumbent. The intelligence from the Crimea excited some of them a good deal, but not injuriously; and at the glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol some champagne was drank by several of them in honour of the occasion. At the Christmas and New-year holidays they have extras also of various kinds, all classes,—such as meat and mince pies, currant-bun, shortbread, cookies, and fowls, jellies, &c. On other festive occasions, they have ample supplies of coffee and tea, bread, and biscuits. I do not allow stimulants on these occasions; and I am always present, from the beginning to the end of them. I may here mention that I permit one lady Patient to work on Sundays, as this alone prevents her from becoming excited.*

* I recollect it is stated in the Memoir of the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth that he allowed a member of his family, who was labouring under bodily disease, to do the same, because working alleviated her very painful malady.

There is a dangerous Patient in the Asylum, whose malady is of several years' duration. She is not paralytic, but was afflicted with incontinence of urine for a considerable period. Her night-clothes and bedding, and even the floor around where she slept were regularly found every morning completely saturated. I had her kept most comfortable during the day, and thoroughly warmed at night before she was placed in a bed which did not lack a sufficiency of blankets, and this in a room where the temperature was about 70 deg. She had the tincture of cantharides twice or thrice a day, and she was restricted as much as possible to solid nourishment in abundance. The consequence was, she gradually recovered from this distressing state, and is now always dry and comfortable. I often combine the cantharides with steel in such cases.

VISITING.—The Patients continue to be visited by the Medical Officers, together and separately as before, sometimes before breakfast, and at certain and uncertain periods of the day afterwards. In addition, sometimes, the family Medical Attendants of certain of the Private Patients visit and hold consultations with me; and the Parish Surgeons of some of the Pauper Patients occasionally do the same.

ALTERATIONS.—As already mentioned in the Directors' Report, there were various important and useful changes made in the internal arrangements of the East House. Several dormitories have been divided and converted into single or separate sleeping-rooms, of which we had, and still have, too few. Our principal sleeping accommodation for the lowest classes is in large dormitories, which, while

they possess certain advantages, such as greater safety in some cases of melancholia, better ventilation, &c., are open to objections on other grounds, and are less suitable for those who are uncleanly, restless, impulsive, violent, or liable to periodic excitement. In the Female Division, a better and more convenient place, where the temperature can be easily kept up at 65 degrees, has been fitted up as an Infirmary, where Patients seriously indisposed by bodily disease are removed for treatment. The only drawback to its usefulness is its size; as it would have suited the purpose much better if it had been larger, with certain conveniences and rooms for particular purposes and cases attached. Similar accommodation has been long provided in the Male Division of the same House.

ATTENDANTS.—At the request of Her Majesty's Government, I selected two of our smartest Attendants to proceed to Turkey, to act in the capacity of Nurses in the Hospitals there. They went accordingly; and I have since heard that they have done well.

In conclusion,—I now beg leave to present my respectful acknowledgments to the DIRECTORS for their continued countenance and support; likewise for the Resolution in my favour, which they unanimously did me the honour to pass, on the motion of the Chairman, Sir JAMES ANDERSON, at the last Annual Court.

I have also to thank Dr. FLEMING, the Surgeon to the Institution. To Dr. KIRKWOOD, who left the Asylum with the good wishes of all concerned, in the middle of the year; and to Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, the resident Medical Officers, for their cordial and effi-

cient assistance, I offer thanks; and likewise, to Mrs. MAPLESON, for her unwearied and benevolent attentions to the Patients committed to her care.

The Rev. Mr. RUSSELL has continued to perform his duties acceptably and with remarkable regularity.

The other Officers and Servants who performed their work to the best of their ability, deserve honourable mention here. The Servants of all classes are generally well adapted for their situations, and I am glad to be able to say remarkably sober, and humane in the exercise of their trying vocation. I have much pleasure in stating that the Attendants deserve all the encouragement I can give them.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December 1855.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

I. — GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1854, ...	223	201	424
Admitted since, ...	117	84	201
	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	340	285	625
	==	==	==
Dismissed Unfit, ...	1	0	1
" Cured, ...	34	35	69
" Relieved, ...	70	36	106
Died, ...	17	20	37
	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	122	91	213
Remaining on 31st December 1855, ...	218	194	412
	—	—	—
TOTAL TREATED, ...	340	285	625
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number, ...	214	191	405
	==	==	==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, ...	53 ...	35 ...	88
Monomania, including Melancholia, ...	40 ...	38 ...	78
Dementia, ...	23 ...	11 ...	34
Unfit, ...	1 ...	0 ..	1
TOTAL, ...	117 ...	84 ...	201

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried, ...	62 ...	34 ...	96
Married, ...	47 ...	41 ...	88
Widowed, ...	8 ...	9 ...	17
TOTAL, ...	117 ...	84 ...	201

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 20 "	9 ...	3 ...	12
" 25 "	21 ...	10 ..	31
" 30 "	14 ...	13 ...	27
" 35 "	16 ...	9 ...	25
" 40 "	11 ...	10 ...	21
" 45 "	20 ...	13 ...	33
" 50 "	13 ...	7 ...	20
" 55 "	4 ...	10 ...	14
" 60 "	2 ...	4 ...	6
" 65 "	4 ...	5 ...	9
" 70 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
TOTAL, ...	117 ..	84 ...	201

*Table 4.—Showing the (Apparent or Supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety, ...	0 ...	2 ...	2
Congenital, ...	2 ...	4 ...	6
Coup de Soleil, ...	1 ...	0 ..	1
Desertion by Husband, ...	0 ...	2 ...	2
Domestic Trials, ...	5 ...	4 ...	9
Disappointed Prospects, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy, ...	1 ...	2 ...	3
Fever, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Grief, ...	3 ...	0 ...	3
Hereditary, ...	20 ...	7 ...	27
Honesty Impugned, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Ill-Usage, ...	0 ...	2 ...	2
Inflammation of Brain, ...	0 ...	1 ...	1
Intemperance, ...	25 ...	7 ...	32
Injury of Head, ...	4 ...	0 ...	4
Loss of Blood, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Loss of Law-Suit, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Love, Disappointed, ...	2 ...	0 ...	2
Masturbation, ...	3 ...	0 ...	3
Marriage, ...	0 ...	1 ...	1
Menstrual Disorder, ...	0 ...	3 ...	3
Over-Study, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Over-Exertion in Business, ...	2 ...	0 ...	2
Previous Insanity, ...	19 ...	25 ...	44
Paralysis, ...	4 ...	0 ...	4
Poverty, ...	1 ...	1 ...	2
Puerperal States, ...	0 ...	12 ...	12
Quarrel, ...	2 ...	0 ...	2
Reverses in Business, ...	2 ...	0 ...	2
Religious Excitement, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Success in Business, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Unascertained, ...	12 ..	11 ...	23
Unfit, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL, ...	<u>117</u> ...	<u>84</u> ...	<u>201</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Bakers, ...	2	<i>Brought forward,</i>	55
Brush-Maker, ...	1	Miners, ...	2
Boot-Closer, ...	1	Machine-Makers, ...	2
Brassfounder, ...	1	Masons, ...	2
Clerks, ...	3	Merchants, ...	9
Coopers, ...	2	Manufacturers, ...	2
Cotton-Spinner, ...	1	Nailer, ...	1
Carrier, ...	1	No Occupation, ...	7
Clergyman, ...	1	Paper-Ruler, ...	1
Carpenters, ...	2	Preacher, ...	1
Chiropodist, ...	1	Policeman, ...	1
Confectioner, ...	1	Strolling Fiddler, ...	1
Commission-Agent, ...	1	Spirit-Dealers, ...	2
Calenderer, ...	1	Schoolmaster, ...	1
Currier, ...	1	Sailors, ...	4
Customhouse-Officer, ...	1	Shoemaker, ...	1
Draper, ...	1	Student, ...	1
Engravers, ...	2	Shopkeeper, ...	1
Fleshers, ...	3	Slater, ...	1
Fisherman, ...	1	Tailors, ...	5
Farmers, ...	2	Tobacconist, ...	1
Footman, ...	1	Tinsmith, ...	1
Grain-Merchant, ...	1	Vagrant, ...	1
Hawker, ...	1	Writers, ...	5
Ironfounder, ...	1	Waiters, ...	2
Joiners, ...	3	Weavers, ...	7
Janitor, ...	1		
Labourers, ...	17		
	—	TOTAL, ...	117
<i>Carry forward,</i>	55		==

FEMALES.

Cotton-Spinners, ...	2	<i>Brought forward,</i>	26
Domestic Servants, ...	5	Sempstresses, ...	7
Dressmakers, ...	2	Shawl-Fringer, ...	1
Farm-Servants, ...	2	Spinster, ...	1
Governess, ...	1	Tavern-Keeper, ...	1
Ladies, ...	2	Washerwomen, ...	4
Merchant's Wife, ...	1	Weavers, ...	3
" Widow, ...	1	Winder, ...	1
No Occupation, ...	9	Wives, ...	40
Physician's Widow, ...	1		
	—	TOTAL, ...	84
<i>Carry forward,</i>	26		==

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1855.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January, ...	13 ...	5 ...	18
February, ...	7 ...	5 ...	12
March, ...	10 ...	4 ...	14
			— 44
April, ...	8 ..	9 ...	17
May, ...	8 ...	7 ...	15
June, ...	10 ...	8 ...	18
			— 50
July, ...	9 ...	8 ...	17
August, ...	11 ...	7 ...	18
September, ...	7 ...	6 ...	13
			— 48
October, ...	7 ...	4 ...	11
November, ...	13 ...	6 ...	19
December, ...	14 ...	15 ...	29
			— 59
			—
TOTAL, ...			201
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, ...	22 ...	20 ...	42
Monomania, including Melancholia, ...	10 ...	14 ...	24
Dementia, ...	2 ...	1 ...	3
Unfit, ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	35 ...	35 ...	70
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month, ...	12	16	28
" 2 Months, ...	5	6	11
" 3 "	7	3	10
" 4 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	0	2	2
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 2 Years, ...	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	0	1
Unascertained, ...	4	7	11
Unfit, ...	1	0	1
TOTAL, ...	35	35	70

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years, ...	3	1	4
" 25 "	5	5	10
" 30 "	2	5	7
" 35 "	8	5	13
" 40 "	6	4	10
" 45 "	2	2	4
" 50 "	3	4	7
" 55 "	0	4	4
" 60 "	1	4	5
" 65 "	2	1	3
" 70 "	1	0	1
" 75 "	1	0	1
TOTAL, ...	34	35	69

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month, ...	5	2	7
" 2 Months, ...	2	5	7
" 3 "	3	2	5
" 4 "	5	6	11
" 5 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	3	0	3
" 8 "	1	4	5
" 9 "	1	5	6
" 1 Year, ...	5	4	9
" 2 Years, ...	6	4	10
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 12 "	0	1	1
TOTAL, ...	34	35	69

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety, ...	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband, ...	0	1	1
Domestic Trials, ...	1	3	4
Fever, ...	1	0	1
Hereditary, ...	6	0	6
Intemperance, ...	10	9	19
Injury of Head, ...	1	0	1
Love, Disappointed, ...	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorder, ...	0	2	2
Over-Exertion in Business, ...	1	0	1
Previous Insanity, ...	7	10	17
Puerperal States, ...	0	4	4
Religious Excitement, ...	0	1	1
Reverses in Business, ...	1	0	1
Unascertained, ...	5	4	9
Unfit, ...	1	0	1
TOTAL, ...	35	35	70

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated, ...	625	Cured, { 11.04 32.54 34.32
" " to a Conclusion, ...	212	
Admitted, ...	201	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, ...	3	0	3
Monomania, including Melancholia, ...	5	13	18
Dementia, ...	9	7	16
TOTAL, ...	17	20	37

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	4	...	4
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 50 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	8	...	10
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	4	...	2	...	6
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 80 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 95 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
TOTAL, .					17	...	20	...	37

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	3	...	2	...	5
" 3 Months,	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	3	...	4	...	7
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 13 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 14 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 16 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 29 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
TOTAL, .					17	...	20	...	37

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Deaths.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy, ...	1	1	2
Acute Peritonitis, ...	1	0	1
Chronic "	0	1	1
" Diarrhœa, ...	2	2	4
Carcinoma of Stomach and Liver, ...	0	1	1
Disease of Heart, ...	1	2	3
Exhaustion, ...	1	2	3
Epilepsy, ...	1	0	1
General Paralysis, ...	4	3	7
Hydrothorax, ...	0	1	1
Lumber Abscess, ...	0	1	1
Pneumonia, ...	1	0	1
Pleuropneumonia, ...	1	1	2
Phthisis, ...	2	4	6
Pleuritis, ...	1	0	1
Ramollissement of Brain, ...	1	1	2
TOTAL, ...	17	20	37

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated, ...	625	5.92
" " to a Conclusion, ...	212	17.45
Admitted, ...	201	18.40

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1855.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
January, .	.	.	.	.	9	...	5	...	14
February, .	.	.	.	.	3	...	5	...	8
March, .	.	.	.	.	20	...	4	...	24
									— 46
April, .	.	.	.	.	10	...	11	...	21
May, .	.	.	.	.	10	...	5	...	15
June, .	.	.	.	.	29	...	21	...	50
									— 86
July, .	.	.	.	.	9	...	20	...	29
August, .	.	.	.	.	5	...	2	...	7
September, .	.	.	.	.	2	...	4	...	6
									— 42
October, .	.	.	.	.	11	...	3	...	14
November, .	.	.	.	.	7	...	8	...	15
December, .	.	.	.	.	7	...	3	...	10
									— 39
									—
					TOTAL, .	.	.	.	213
									==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS,
UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED
TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on the 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1855.

			CURED. % CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, .	6,618	3,306	49.95
			DIED.
" "		1,071	16.18

VII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824,.....	...	...	...	75	...
1825,.....	2	...	2	75	2.6'
1826,.....	...	...	...	72	...
1827,.....	1	...	1	72	1.38
1828,.....	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,.....	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,.....	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,.....	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832,.....	...	1	1	97	1.03
1833,.....	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....	...	...	...	...	...
1838,.....	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,.....	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,.....	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,.....	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,.....	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,.....	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,.....	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,.....	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,.....	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....	..	...	...	...	...
1850,.....	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,.....	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,.....	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,.....	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,.....	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,.....	26	7	33	201	16.41

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

VIII.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED, NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and its Opening, on 12th December 1814 to 31st December 1855*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
TOTAL,.....	3,833	3,197	7,030						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 7,030

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 412

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 6,618

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	1	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
1,734	1,572	3,306							643	428	1,071

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,... 3,306

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,... 1,071

PER CENT. OF CURES,... 49.95

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,... 16.18

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1853-54-55.

405

	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	6,553 ..	7,020 ..	7,000	Stones.
Bread, ...	32,901 ..	38,849 ..	36,085	Loaves.
Beer,.....	834 ..	828 ..	865	Firkins.
Porter,.....	492 ..	732 ..	656	Doz. Pints.
Ale,.....	391 ..	312 ..	414	"
Tea,.....	1,419 $\frac{3}{4}$..	1,416 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1,375	Lbs.
Coffee, ...	740 ..	938 ..	1,031	"
Sugar,.....	11,241 ..	12,958 ..	12,926	"
Soap,.....	10,022 ..	11,965 ..	11,952	"
Soda,.....	3,557 ..	4,485 ..	4,839	"
Candles,.....	32 ..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$..	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,241 ..	1,225 ..	1,306	Waggons.
Gas,.....	833,100 ..	919,500 ..	857,300	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	440 ..	388 ..	354	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	17,571 ..	17,570 ..	17,018	Lbs.
Milk, ...	7,828 ..	7,873 ..	7,472	Gallons.
Butter-Milk, ...	10,920 ..	10,860 ..	11,010	"
Butter,.....	5,552 ..	6,442 $\frac{1}{2}$..	6,473	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,247 $\frac{1}{2}$..	2,588 ..	2,497	"
Wine,.....	75 ..	86 $\frac{2}{3}$..	72	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory, ..	66 ..	125 ..	136	Gallons.
Potatoes, ...	23 ..	24 $\frac{1}{4}$..	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tons.
Eggs,.....	3,453 ..	3,863 ..	3,410	Dozens.

JOHN ARTHUR, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM, 1855.

Sold 7 Acres Clover, ...	£16	5	0
" 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ Bolls Corn, @ 22/, ...	15	4	0
" 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Wheat, @ 32/ per 240 lbs.	21	4	0
" 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " @ 37/ "	32	4	6
" 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " @ 35/ "	32	16	0
" 5 $\frac{6}{20}$ Tons Hay, @ 110/ per ton, ...	29	3	0
" 61 " Yellow Turnips, @ 16/ per ton, ...	49	6	0
Used at home 1 $\frac{14}{20}$ Tons Yellow Turnips, @ 16/ per ton, ...	1	7	6
" 43 Bolls 9 Pecks Meal to the Store, @ 23/, ...	49	19	0
" 9 $\frac{14}{20}$ Tons Hay to Horses, @ 92/ per ton, ...	44	12	4
" 32 " Swedish Turnips, at 18/6 "	29	12	0
" 60 Bolls of Oats in stacks, @ 22/ per boll, ...	66	0	0
" 23 " Beans, @ 24/ per boll, ...	27	12	0
" 11 " Barley, @ 26/ "	14	6	0
	£429	11	4

WORK DONE BY HORSES TO HOUSES, ROADS, &c.

Credit given for Money saved by the Farm, ...	£33	18	9
---	-----	----	---

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

Pork to Store, at various prices, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	£22	12	8
Actual Money received for Pork sold to Fleshers and } others, ...	129	13	7
	£152	6	3

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

9 Acres Beans, Barley, and Turnips,)	Total Imperial Acres, 34.
7 " Hay or Clover, ...	
5 " Wheat, ...	
13 " Oats, ...	

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1855.

2,442 $\frac{3}{4}$ Doz. German Greens.	47 $\frac{8}{14}$ Stones Artichokes.
1,679 " Turnips in summer.	85 $\frac{12}{14}$ " Parsnips.
1,016 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Cabbages.	8 $\frac{9}{14}$ " Vegetable Mar- rows.
2,030 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Leeks.	221 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pecks Pease.
630 $\frac{2}{3}$ " Savoys.	83 " Beans.
95 $\frac{1}{3}$ " Cauliflowers and Broccoli Heads.	
56 " Celery Heads.	
19 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Beetroots.	
13 " Red Cabbages.	
288 Gall. Spinage.	
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Brussels Sprouts.	
1,282 $\frac{1}{8}$ Doz. Onions, green, in summer; and	
70 Stones Onions in winter.	
385 $\frac{1}{3}$ Doz. Carrots in summer; and	
99 $\frac{3}{14}$ Stones Carrots in winter.	
303 " Potatoes.	
108 " Rhubarb.	
Total at Bazaar Prices, ...	£270 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

FRUITS.

628 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
129 " Strawberries.
53 $\frac{5}{8}$ " Raspberries.
161 $\frac{1}{8}$ " Red Currants.
13 " White "
116 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Black "
23 Stones Apples.
Parsley, Horse Raddish, Sweet Herbs, Lettuces, Mustard, Cresses, and Kidney Beans, in their season.

Total value Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, £886 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expended on Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, . . . 437 4 8
Balance in favour of " " . . . £448 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn used by two Farm Horses, ...	27 Bolls.
Beans " "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Barley " "	7 $\frac{2}{8}$ "
Hay throughout the year, ...	463 Stones.

Corn used by two Carriage Horses, ...	31 Bolls.
Beans " "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Barley " "	3 "
Hay throughout the year, ...	507 Stones.

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1855.

2½ Doz. Chemises made.	4 Doz. Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.
2 " Flannel Chemises made.	12 Pairs Blankets hemmed.
2 " " Petticoats "	24 Bed-Covers "
1 " Coloured " "	12 Toilet-Covers "
2 " Short-Gowns "	1 Shawl Embroidered.
3 " Night-Caps "	2 Pairs Slippers "
24 Window Screens "	3 Aprons worked.
2 White Petticoats "	4 Pocket Handkerchiefs worked.
18 Pairs Cotton Drawers "	2 Dozen Doylies netted and darned.
12 Long Night-Dresses "	6 Tray-Covers netted and darned.
12 Habit Shirts with Collars "	2 Neck Comforters, crochet-work.
2 Polkas "	2 Pairs Cuffs, crochet-work.
12 Aprons "	1 Doyly, "
6 Polka Slip Bodies "	1 Tidy "
4 Dresses made by a Lady.	Repairs of Clothing and Bed and Table Linen always going forward.
3 Doz. Pairs Stockings knitted.	
1 " Caps "	
2 " Netted Caps "	
2 " Collars "	
1 Toilet-Cover "	
2 Desk-Covers "	
30 Yards Bed-quilt Fringes "	

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE IN THE FEMALE
DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1855.

Flannel Semets made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
" Shifts "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
" Petticoats "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Drugget " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Gowns "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
Short-Gowns "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
Day and Night Caps made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400
Aprons and Pinafores "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
Bolster-Slips "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Pillow " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204
Neckerchiefs hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	564
Table-Cloths "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
" Napkins, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Towels, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Sheets hemmed and marked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	186
Bed-Covers twilted, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Boddice made, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	pairs,	12
Stockings knitted, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	26

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

Straw Mattresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129
Hair	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	44
" Bolsters	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	63
Feather Pillows	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	27
New Carpets	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	2
Cushion-Covers	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	28
Straw Pillow Cases	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	30
Carpets mended,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Beds	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	60
Window-Hangings and Drapery cleaned and made up; sets,								19
Four Days of Patients at West House repairing Carpets, &c.								

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	9	0	⌘	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	6	"	
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	"	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	⌘	WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	"	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	"	
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	"	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	"	
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	"	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statute 55 Geo. III. cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.

BALDERNOCK.

BARONY OF GLASGOW.

BONHILL.

CAMPBELTON.

CARMUNNOCK.

CATHCART.

CUMBERNAULD.

GREENOCK.

HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.

KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.

LANARK.

LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.

LESMAHAGOW.

LOGIE.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.

NEILSTON.

NEW-MONKLAND.

PORT-GLASGOW.

RENFREW.

ROTHESAY.